

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4235. 號五廿月正年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1877.

日二十月二十年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BARN & BLACK, San Francisco.
CHINA.—Spatow, QUELOR & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KALIT & WILSON, Manila, C. HEIDEN & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$3,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, 200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—E. R. BELLING, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDER, Esq.
J. F. CORDES, Esq. S. W. FORBES, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. MOLVER, Esq.

Act. Chief Manager.
Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.
Shanghai, . . . EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Acting Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.
MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been authorized to sign for us by Procuration.
We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

MR. LUDWIG SIGMUND LITKENS is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU, JUD., is authorized to sign our Firm.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, December 23, 1876. fe1

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the Undersigned will henceforth be carried on under the Name or Style of H. KLER & Co.

H. KLER.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

THE Interest and Responsibility of our Firm of the late Mr. J. O. KRUSE ceased with his death at Yokohama on the 27th of August last, and the Business will be carried on as heretofore and under the same Style and Firm by our Mr. H. KLER. Mr. RICHARD SCHUBERTZ has been authorized to sign the Firm.

KRUSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. H. C. ERMANN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. ALFRED HERTZ has been authorized to sign for us per Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRICKSHANK,

Manager, Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Firm of G. RAYNAL & Co. at this Port, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL, CARL MILLSCH.
Macao, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of VISCONTI DO CERVAL in our Firm ceased on the 1st April 1876.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.
Macao, January 1, 1877. fe3

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port under my own name as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

O. KEES.

Canton, January 9, 1877. fe9

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON in our Firm ceased on the 26th February 1876.

DEACON & Co.
Canton, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN, W. HULSE.
Canton, December 31, 1876. op2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CHARLES BEWICK QUELOR in our Firm ceased on the 30th September, 1876. The Business will be Continued under the Style of CAMPBELL & Co.

QUELOR & CAMPBELL.
Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Firm of J. D. MEYER & FEHRS will from this Date be carried on as heretofore under the Style of J. D. MEYER & Co.

J. D. MEYER & Co.
Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. H. EBELL has this Day been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm at Swatow and Hongkong, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HUBER, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.
Swatow-Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe19

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co., WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS, 38, Queen's Road.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHRONOMETERS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. td.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 16th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 15th February, both days inclusive.

By Order, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 10, 1877. fe13

MACAO HOTEL, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

ON the 20th Instant, a First Class HOTEL will be OPENED, under the above title, in Spacious, Commodious, and well-furnished Premises on the Praya Grande.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Visitors.

Wines, Spirits and Eatables of the best quality only supplied. Terms moderate.

J. P. DE CAMPOS, Proprietor.

Macao, January 8, 1877.

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well-known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [ap5]

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited. Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th February next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited. Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

Shipping.

Steamers.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TANAI," Comdt. REYRIER, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA on FRIDAY, the 26th Instant, at 10 a.m.

H. DU POUY, Agent. Hongkong, January 24, 1877. ja29

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "AMAZONE," Comdt. MORTEMART, will be despatched for SHANGHAI on FRIDAY, the 26th Instant, at 4 p.m.

H. DU POUY, Agent. Hongkong, January 24, 1877. ja26

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & WOOCHOW.

The Steamship "YESSO," Captain POUCHARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 26th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, January 24, 1877. ja29

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO. The British Steamer "BENARTY," shortly expected from Singapore, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, January 24, 1877.

FOR SAIGON. The French Steamer "FRANCOIS I.," Captain LEONARD, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 30th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to AH YON, Praya, No. 57. Hongkong, January 23, 1877.

FOR COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SOMERSET," will be despatched as above, from SINGAPORE, on or about the 4th February next.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Undersigned, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The Steamship "GLENROY," A. TAYLOR, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 10th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 41 American Barque "ANTHONY," THOMAS MERRILL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 8, 1877. fe3

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 British Clipper Barque "UNANIMA," CAIRN, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 8, 1877. fe3

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Bark "CEYLON," KELLY, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 13, 1877. fe13

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The American Ship "SUMATRA," Captain CROUCH, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, January 13, 1877. fe13

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

(If sufficient Inducement offers.) The 3/3 L. L. Russian Ship "VANADIS," WEEKLAND, Master, will load here and have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, Sugar or Measurement, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The 41 American Ship "CUTWATER," CHEZELMAN, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The 41 British Ship "ENGLAND'S GLORY," KNIGHT, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

Notices to Consignees

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the DOKHARA and ZAMBESI, from London, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 27th Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded by the following Steamer, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-morrow.

A. MOLVER, Superintendent. Hongkong, January 20, 1877. ja27

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. AMAZONE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Indus," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before To-morrow, the 26th Instant, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUY, Agent. Hongkong, January 24, 1877. ja31

FROM BUSHIRE, BANDER, ABBAS AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. Gunga, Captain A. GARCEAU, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature to the Undersigned, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

H. A. ASGAR & H. ESMAIL. Hongkong, January 24, 1877.

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central, on

FRIDAY,

the 26th January, 1877, at Noon,—An Invoice of JOHN GOSNELL & Co.'s PERFUMERY, comprising: Out Glass Toilet Bottles with Assorted Scent, Ess Bouquet, Jockey Club, Lavender Water, Cologne Water, Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Marking Ink, Hair Brushes, Cloth and Hat Brushes, Violet Powder, Toilet Vinegar, Hair Dye.

50 cases Gin, Cock mark.
100 Gross Flaming Fuses.
4 cases Safety Matches.
10 tins Carriage Varnish.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer. Hongkong, January 23, 1877. ja29

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from M. S. TOSNOCHY, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 26th day of January, 1877, at 2 p.m., at Brook Cottage, Caine Road,—

The whole of his English and Colonial made Household FURNITURE, comprising: Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Suites, Carved Book Case, Pier Glasses, Engravings, Marble-top Dressing Table and Washstand, Marble-top Tea-table, Plated-ware, Cutlery, Glass-ware, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets; A Collection of Books, Japanese and Chinese Porcelain and Lacquered-ware, Ningpo Carvings, A Large Collection of Flowering and Other Plants.

An AVIARY and One Large TENT. Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Thursday, the 25th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer. Hongkong, January 19, 1877. ja26

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,
37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
ESTABLISHED 1853.
TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.
Hongkong, April 28, 1876.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
Governor of Hongkong;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA,
Wyndham Street, formerly ALEXANDER CLUB.

AS on hand, the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China, Photo-
graphic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of
assorted sizes, Photographs enlarged on
O. D. V. size to life size and coloured in
oil. A new apparatus for Photography has
been received from England: he is prepared
to take Photos. of Buildings and interiors
at the shortest distance.
Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND
STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH
PROVISIONS, AND OILMAN'S
STORES.
Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

NEARLY READY.

**A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT.** Part I,
A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo,
pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D.
Tübingen.
Price: Two Dollars and a Half.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
Hongkong, January 22, 1877.

P. F. DA SILVA,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
TAKAO AND TAIWANFOO. [1622]

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Spanish Schooner
"NUEVO CONSTANCE,"
CAPTAIN, Master, having the
greater portion of her Cargo
engaged, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 25, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

VESTA, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks.
—Melchers & Co.
BRIDGEPORT, British barque, Captain
E. W. Crisp.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
FLYING CLOUD, British barque, Captain
H. Williams.—Turner & Co.
IBIZA, German schooner, Captain O.
Hansen.—Carlowitz & Co.
HANTS COUNTY, British barque, Captain
G. W. Cochran.—Meyer & Co.
CEYLON, American bark, Capt. E. Kelly.
STAR OF CHINA, British ship, Captain E.
B. Blaker.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 25, Fuyew, Chl. str., from Canton.
Jan. 25, Peng-shan-hai, from a Cruise.
Jan. 25, Wodon, German barque, 439,
A. W. Meyer, Newcastle (N.S.W.) Dec. 8,
General.—Hussell & Co.
Jan. 25, Yesso, British steamer, 559, J.
F. Funchard, Foochow Jan. 22, Amoy 23,
and Swatow 24, Yess and Treasure.—
DOUGLAS LAYBARK & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 25, Melkong, for Marseilles, &c.
25, Killarney, for Saigon.

CLEARED.

Theresa and Nelly, for Saigon.
Irene, for Tournon.
Flying Cloud, for Bangkok.
Fabiola, for Bangkok.
Vanadis, for Manila.
Pallua, for Taiwanfo.
Ellen Rickmers, for Bangkok.
Tay Watt, for Tournon.
Fuyew, for Shanghai.
Fortune, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Yesso, from Coast Ports, Messrs
Bridler and Nichols, 2 European deck, and
80 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Melkong, for Saigon, 8 Chinese; for
Singapore, Mr. E. Davis, and 1 Chinese;
for Aden, Mr. A. Santos Correa; for Suez,
Messrs Raffae Pacioni, and Jules Prouce; for
Marseilles, Miss Winn, Mr. and Mrs. Cordes,
Messrs A. W. Rothwell, Julian R. Alvarez.
—From Shanghai, for Port Said, Mr. O.
Throckmold; for Marseilles, Miss J. Lourde,
Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst, child and servant,
Messrs L. Samson, F. Scherzer, A. L.
Osted and C. O. Sonné.—From Yokohama:
for Batavia, Mr. Garand; for Man-
gellie, Mrs. Strachan, Chambermaid and
servant, Messrs Pollard, Doudobes, L.
Ganal, Guintrandy, Mourier, H. Degron,
and S. Sonnet.
Per Killarney, for Saigon, 12 Chinese.

PASSENGERS.

TO DEPART.

Per Ellen Rickmers, for Bangkok, 2
Chinese.
Per Tay Watt, for Tournon, 20 Chinese.
Per Fuyew, for Shanghai, 1 European,
and 60 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Yesso reports: Foo-
chow to Amoy fine weather with light
Northerly winds. Amoy to Swatow dull
weather with light S.W. airs. Swatow to
Hongkong dull cloudy weather with light
variable winds. Suez in Foochow.—Lai-
ning, and H. M. gunboat Zorro. Six in
Amoy.—H. M. gunboat Zorro. Six in
Swatow.—Taitien and Estepora. The
S. S. Swatow left Amoy bound North on
the 23rd instant.

CARGO.

Per Melkong, sailed 25th Jan., 1877:—
For Continent, 352 bales Silk, 20 bales
Waste Silk, 17 cases Silks, 140 cases Casia,
41 boxes Tea, and 711 cases Sundries. For
London, 484 bales Silk, 10 cases Silks, 40
cases Casia Oil, 148 chests, 235 half-chests,
300 boxes and 710 pkgs. Tea, and 484 cases
Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For YOKOHAMA.—
Per TANANIS, at 9.30 a.m., on Friday,
the 26th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per AMAZONE, at 8 p.m., on Friday,
the 26th inst.; late letters received
from 3.10 to 3.30.

Per FUYEW, at 3.30 p.m. To-morrow,
the 26th inst.

For MANILA.—
Per Brig SAN LORENZO, at 4 p.m., on
Saturday, the 27th inst., instead of
as previously notified.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.—
Per YESSO, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the
27th inst.

For HALPHONG.—
Per Barque BREMA, at 8.30 p.m., on
Monday, the 29th inst., instead of
as previously notified.

For BANGKOK.—
Per RAJANATHANUAR, at 5 p.m., on
Tuesday, the 30th inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—
The English Contract Packet KHYA,
will be despatched with the Mails for
Europe, &c., on THURSDAY,
the 1st February.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, 31st Inst.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 1st Inst.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale
of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
LATE FEE of 18 cents extra
to Postage till
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi or to Singapore may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, January 22, 1877.

THE S. S. GAELIC, will be despatched
on THURSDAY, the 1st February,
with Mails for Japan, San Francisco,
the United States and London, which
will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
2.30 p.m., Post Office closes.
2.30 p.m., Correspondence may be posted
on board the Packet with Late
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage
until
2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed
for this route, and if not fully prepaid
will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada,
the West Indies, and other places named
below, if sufficient American Stamps
are added to prepay them from San
Francisco to destination. American
Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, January 16, 1877.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet AYLA,
will be despatched on THURSDAY,
the 1st February, with the Mails to
Marseilles and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles,
to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Cebu,
Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bom-
bay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—
Wednesday, February 7.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, February 8.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.
10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom,
Singapore, & Singapore may be posted
on board the Packet with Late Fee of 18 cents
extra postage, until
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, January 27.—
Goods per Lombardy undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

SUNDAY, January 28.—
Daylight.—Yesso leaves for Swatow,
Amoy and Foochow.

TUESDAY, January 30.—
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture,
at the residence of Messrs Heard &
Co., Canton Road.

4 p.m.—François I. leaves for Saigon on
or about this date.

WEDNESDAY, January 31.—
11 a.m.—Sale of Sundries at Govt. Store.
Goods per Amazons undelivered after
Noon, subject to rent and landing
charges.

THURSDAY, February 1.—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

SATURDAY, February 3.—
2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at
No. 34, Hollywood Road.

Transfer Books of The China Fire Insur-
ance Co., Limited, closed from this date
to 16th February, inclusive.

TUESDAY, February 6.—
Transfer Books of The H. K. Fire Insur-
ance Co., Limited, closed from this date
to 20th February, inclusive.

SATURDAY, February 10.—
Genroy leaves for London on or about this
date.

THURSDAY, February 15.—
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-
hama and San Francisco.

FRIDAY, February 16.—
2 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited, at
No. 39, Queen's Road.

TUESDAY, February 20.—
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of The
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited,
at No. 7, Queen's Road.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—Tanais leaves for Yokohama.

4 p.m.—Amazons leaves for Shanghai.

Auctions.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.

3 p.m.—Furniture Sale, at Brook Cottage,
Caine Road.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT
MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufacture is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 6.50 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JAN. 25, 1877.

SOME interesting statistics are afforded
in the fifth report of the Postmaster
General of Japan, regarding the work
done by his department between the 1st
July 1875 and the 30th June 1876,
which has only just been issued. The
revenue of the department, from all
sources, amounted to yen 585,201, while
the total expenditure amounted to yen
713,344—an excess of about 20 per cent.,
a fraction of which, however, is due to
the fact that the salaries of officers and
other expenses of the Marine Board,
which is under the direction of the
Postal Department and of other sections
whose duties are not connected with the
Post Office proper, are included for con-
venience in the accounts. The actual
revenue of the department exceeded the
estimated revenue by yen 25,201; while
the actual disbursements fell short by
yen 1,000 of the estimated expenditure.

Compared with the revenue of the pre-
vious year, these figures show an increase
of yen 146,874 or 32.7 per cent., and
compared with the revenues of the year
ending 30th June 1874, an increase of
yen 802,875, or 103.6 per cent.—alto-
gether a most satisfactory rate of pro-
gression. The increase of expenditure
is only 20 per cent. over that of 1875,
and 101.6 over that of 1874, showing
that the increased work which brings
augmented revenue is done at a decreas-
ing ratio of expense. It is to be hoped
that in time the department will become
not only self-supporting but a source
of profit to the country, as is the
case in most European countries. The
estimated revenue for the year ending
30th June next is yen 654,517, or
10 per cent. of increase over that of
last year; the estimated expenditure
for the same period is yen 786,096, also
showing an increase of about 10 per
cent. The subsidy paid to the Mitsui
Bishi Company is yen 187,500, while
yen 5,750 are paid for the establishment

and maintenance of the Marine School.
The aggregate number of letters, news-
papers, books, patterns and so on trans-
mitted in mails during the year was
30,162,614, showing an increase of about
30 per cent. over the work of the pre-
vious year, and 98 per cent. over that
of 1875. The Postmaster General re-
marks upon the small business of the
Post Office relatively to the population
of the Empire, but there is no doubt the
business of the department will take
rapid strides in many years to come.
The number of letters lost during the
year was 114; the number of persons
charged with stealing letters and other
articles transmitted in the mails, or with
otherwise violating the postal laws and
regulations, was 82, the number of letters
stolen being 1,750, of which, however,
1,366 were regained and delivered in-
fact. On the subject of postal relations
with other countries the Postmaster
General states:—

Our present postal relations with other
countries, though still restricted, present an
agreeable contrast to the entire absence of
such relations a few years since. Until very
recently all correspondence dispatched from,
or received in Japan, was entirely under the
control of Foreign Governments. Now,
however, besides our regular exchange of
mail with the United States and other
countries via the United States, a line of
steamers has been established between Japan
and China, which conveys the mail in either
direction under the Japanese flag, and an
Agency has been established in a foreign
country. So that, in addition to the man-
agement of our own mails, we are assisting
in furnishing a postal service for our neigh-
bouring Empire, China.

The latter part of the report is in
reference to the mercantile marine, which,
as we previously stated, is placed under
the control of the Postmaster General.
The number of ships of native and
foreign construction wrecked and missing
during the year 1875 was 457, including
3 steamers. The Postmaster General
adds:—

Eighteen steamers purchased from the
National Mail Steamship Company, at the
request of that Company, and thirteen
steamships already in the possession of the
Department, were freely made over to the
Mitsui Bishi Mail Steamship Company, to
which Company a subsidy of Yen 250,000
per annum was granted by the General
Government, and a loan of Yen 510,000,
in order to enable it to purchase the Pacific
Mail Steamship Company's branch line of
steamships, thus increasing and facilitating
communication between the different ports
of Japan, and between China and Japan,
and securing it almost entirely to the
Japanese flag.

In order to train and educate officers in
the mercantile marine service, Yen 15,000
per annum were granted to the Mitsui Bishi
Mail Steamship Company for the establish-
ment and maintenance of the marine school,
which is also under the superintendence of
this Department.

Mr. W. H. Medhurst, late H. B. M.'s
Consul for Shanghai and Chinkiang, who
left here for England this morning by
the French mail, was undoubtedly one
of the most popular officials who has
ever represented Her Majesty's Govern-
ment in China. The address presented
to him by the residents of Shanghai on
the occasion of his departure, together
with a substantial souvenir, or what is
to be turned into one, in the shape of a
cheque for \$1,500, to be applied to the
purchase of a service of plate in England,
sufficiently shows the esteem in which
his services are regarded in the
Model Settlement. Mr. Medhurst was
the first foreigner to land at Shanghai
when accompanying General Sir George
Balfour in 1843, and when the Model
Settlement was, to adopt Sir Thomas
Wade's description, a mere bank of
rushes. As Mr. Medhurst pointed out
in his reply to the address, his official
duties have been none of the easiest.
"A Consul in China," said Mr. Med-
hurst, "has, practically, to serve three
masters. He has to satisfy his Govern-
ment, who bind him down with the
most stringent of restrictions, lest he
should at any time commit them to dis-
agreeable responsibilities by acts of
indiscretion or over-zeal. (Applause.)
He has to satisfy a body of merchants
like yourselves, who live in a country
where there is a too deplorable tendency
to misconstrue, if not to entirely vio-
late, existing treaties. He has to conciliate
the Chinese mandarins, from whom a
more clever, but at the same time more
fanciful, shifty, and very often obstruc-
tive body, does not exist. (Renewed ap-
plause.) Between these three fires, it is
not to be wondered at if a Consul does
at times get himself severely singed." We
trust the worthy Consul will have a
pleasant passage home, and live long
to enjoy there the fruits of his labours
in the land of queues and mandarins.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Zambesi, with the next outward En-
glish Mail, was to leave Singapore yesterday
(Wednesday) morning.

At the Marine Court to-day Lan Lai,
master of the junk Pun Wo, was charged
by Mathews José Chagas, Assistant In-
spector of Junks, with not having reported the
arrival of his vessel. The defendant, how-
ever, said he was not the master of the
vessel at the time and was therefore dis-
charged.

Mo-Shing, master of the junk Sui Sing
Li, was charged by Joaquin José Collado,
Assistant Inspector of Junks, with not re-
porting his arrival and not obtaining an
Anchorage Pass. The defendant, who said
he did not know where to go for the pass

paper, was fined \$2 or 4 days' im-
prisonment.

(L. & C. Express.)

The Chinese Government recently order-
ed of Sir William Armstrong a number of
heavy guns, and they are now ready for
delivery, when they shall have passed the
Royal Gun Factory proof and been duly
certified by the War-office experts. In
order to save delay, the guns will not be
brought to the proof butts at Woolwich,
but will be proved in the neighbourhood of
the factory at Elswick, whether an officer
of the Royal Gun Factories has gone in
order to superintend the trials and certify
results.

Tashkent, Dec. 12.—Intelligence received
here states that on the 9th ult. the Chinese
captured Mena's last stronghold, murdering
1,500 Dagans, not reckoning women and
children. The Chinese were armed with
breach-loaders, but were inexperienced in
the use of them. They were instructed in
the handling of these firearms by two
foreigners.

RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall Library
and Museum for the week ending January
25th, 1877:—

and Museum for the week ending January		
25th, 1877 :—		
	European.	Chinese.
Thursday, Jan. 18th,	47	546
Friday, 19th,	37	643
Saturday, 20th,	45	352
Sunday, 21st,	49	718
Monday, 22nd,	58	424
Tuesday, 23rd,	43	376
Wednesday, 24th,	52	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals,	380	3,064
Grand total. 3,894.		

THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND

MACAO STEAMBOAT COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

An ordinary half-yearly meeting of the
shareholders in the above Company was
held this afternoon at the City Hall. There
were present, the Hon. W. Keewick (in the
Chair), and Messrs E. R. Bellillo, S. W.
Pomeroy, H. Smith, R. Deacon, W.
Reiners, W. S. Adams, T. G. Glover, E.
Dejten, A. Hancock, W. M. Morgan, A.
Coxon, and P. A. da Costa (Secretary).

The Secretary having read the notice
convening the meeting,

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—The
report has been in your hand for some days,
and I do not think there is anything for
me to add to it. It states fully the position
of the Company, and the Directors feel
that the result of the half-year's working
is on the whole, considering the opposition
that the Company has met on the Canton
line, not an unsatisfactory one. The oppo-
sition continues, and in the opinion of the
Directors it is desirable that, instead of
dividing the net earnings by way of declar-
ing a dividend, the money should be re-
tained, and go to increase the reserve.

I hope the shareholders will take
that view of it. The fleet is now in
good order. We have parted with one
boat which was not serviceable, through-
out and general infirmity, but now the
fleet is a good one. The Pawan we
hope to make a much more serviceable
boat than she has hitherto proved by
the alterations which are mentioned in
the report. The Directors have the as-
surance from those who are capable of
giving an opinion on the subject that the
changes will effect what we expect of them.

With these remarks I propose the adop-
tion of the report and accounts. If there
is any question or discussion upon
the general business of the Company, we
shall be happy to hear it.

Dr. Adams: I beg to second the adoption
of the report and accounts.

The motion was carried nem. con.

The Chairman: The next business is the
election of Auditors. Messrs H. Smith
and E. Mellish offer themselves for re-
election.

Mr. Bellillo: I beg to propose that Messrs
H. Smith and E. Mellish be re-elected
Auditors.

Mr. Morgan: I beg to second the motion.

The motion was carried nem. con.

Dr. Adams asked the Chairman if he had
any further information to lay before the
meeting with reference to the purchase or
non-purchase of the opposition steamer.

The Chairman: The position at present
is that there is nothing before either party;
the negotiations have ceased, and any ap-
proach from either side will have to be de
novo altogether. That is the present po-
sition of affairs.

Dr. Adams asked if the Directors had
entertained any idea of making a sort of
compromise in the matter in view of a more
powerful opposition. It would be better to
nurture a weak opposition than encourage a
formidable rival, and better than continue
the fares as at present that they should mu-
tually agree to a higher rate, which would
certainly give them a much better account
at the end of the next year than they had
now before them.

The Chairman: With regard to a more
powerful opposition than we have at present
to contend against, I have great confidence
in stating that the Shareholders need not
anticipate anything of the kind; and as
regard the present opposition I think it is
the duty of the Company to meet it as an
opposition, and we must see the end of it.

A vote of thanks to the Hon. W. Keewick
for his services in the chair closed the
proceedings.

Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)
25th January, 1877.

"THE UNBORN MEMBER."

Almeida Rodrigues, described as a
spinster of 19 years of age, was summoned
by one B. D. Aires, a female, for an as-
sault and for damaging her silk veil. The
complainant stated that as she returned
from a visit to a friend in Bridges Street
on the morning of the 23rd instant, she
met the defendant in the street, who attack-
ed her and caught her by the dress, load-
ing her at the same time with vile names
and obscene epithets. She knew the de-
fendant before, but had never spoken to
her and had given her no cause for this
attack. The defendant stated that the
complainant had been gossiping about her
scandalously, and on meeting her in the
street the day before yesterday, she called
her to account, asking her why she scan-
dalised her in this manner among her
friends. In reply to this, the complainant
gave her a push. She returned the push,
resulting in the row which gave rise to the
cause now before the Court. The Magis-
trate fined

lated between them. Therefore there could be no credit to Brown & Co. by the non-acceptance of their draft. Besides, as he had said, the matter was only known to the Bank and not to any people outside. The going into the details of the items, the learned Attorney General contended that the arrangement between the parties was that the defendants were not to pay until the rice was shipped, when drafts would be drawn on the bills of lading. The plainiffs had no right to pledge the defendants' (their principals') credit, and if they made any advances on bargain money they did so on their own account. If the Jury thought otherwise, that the plainiffs could make advances on these transactions—he would then put it that the plainiffs never contemplated that they were made on account of the defendants, as shown by the absence of any charge for interest in the interest account. If the advances on bargain money were made on account of the defendants, surely interest would be charged for such advances and would be included in their account of interest for their expenditure. The Attorney General asked the Jury to take this point into consideration as business men. On the point of custom or usage, he said there was no evidence of the Japanese law on the subject. The only evidence they had on the part of the plainiffs was that of Mr Macpherson, who derived his knowledge from hearsay, and that of Mr Sator, who was not a merchant and was not in a position to speak to a commercial custom. On the other hand, the evidence for the defence was positive on the subject. Their witnesses all said that no such custom ever existed. It was true that one of the defendant's witnesses, Mr Wachtel, had been imprisoned for breaking consular seals, but the circumstances of the case were not revealed, and for aught they knew, he might have been perfectly justified in breaking the consular seals. As to the Japanese witnesses on his side, it was sought to throw discredit on him that he had been charged with embezzlement. But this charge was not proved against him. There was no such usage existing, firstly on the evidence adduced; secondly, the rice trade had not existed long enough to establish a custom; and thirdly, the usage of 10 per cent advance as bargain money was not a reasonable one. The Attorney General submitted that the agents should take substantial security for such advances, whereas they did nothing of the sort in these contracts, although involving large amounts. With regard to the fourth contract of rice, the Attorney General submitted that the plainiffs had no right to leave the bags of rice in the godown of the Japanese contractors with no other security than the seal, and not to take delivery within the time stipulated for. It was impossible to read through the whole correspondence without coming to the conclusion, as Messrs Meyer, Alabar & Co. did, that the rice was all the while in the hands of Brown & Co. and that there was sufficient to fill the *Walton*; and Meyer, Alabar & Co. were so far under this belief that they had actually instructed the plainiffs to recall the rice. There was moreover, a guarantee that the *Walton* would take 400 tons. The Attorney General summed up his argument on this point of custom that, under the circumstances, his clients should not be made to suffer the heavy losses in these transactions. The plainiffs knew so far back as January 1874 that the contractors in the 3rd and 4th contracts were not fulfilling their contracts, &c. In spite of this knowledge they chartered the *Walton*. The defendants had specially written to the plainiffs not to spare telegrams in getting them fully advised as to the course of these transactions, as this was a large undertaking, and they did not wish to tint in telegraphic expenses. Nevertheless, the defendants were not properly informed. The different items of the claim were then gone into, and the Attorney General submitted that the defendants were not responsible for any of them, except perhaps the item of damage and loss in difference of freight, which if the Jury thought they were liable, it should be made materially reduced amount. At this stage the case was adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m. when the Attorney General would deal with the items of the counter claim.

China.

SHANGHAI.

(Courier.)

We hear that there has been a heavy fall of snow at Tientsin. Up till the 30th of December the weather seems to have been unusually mild, but on the last day or two of the year a cold, boisterous wind set in, accompanied by a few flakes of snow. It afterwards snowed copiously, the snow lying in some places four feet deep. The weather is bitterly cold, the thermometer having fallen to 9 degrees Fahr. The oldest inhabitants affirm that they have not known such a snowfall for the past nine years; but, as the *Shen-pao* remarks, although the poorer classes are suffering a good deal from the frost, there is good reason for looking forward to a favourable harvest next year. A rather neat condensation is going the rounds just now, and we do not remember to have seen it, hitherto, in print. It is as follows:—Why was the Arctic Expedition a failure?—Because the men on the discovery were not on the alert. A marked improvement is being made along the Soochow Creek. A few years ago, the neighbourhood consisted of swampy fields, and it was almost difficult to pick one's way by the side of the river. The building of the foreign bridges, however, was a great improvement, placing the district within easy access of the English settlement; and the opening of the Woosung Railway has given an impetus to building operations and increased the value of the neighbouring land. Two rows of houses have been recently built on the American side and the appearance of the place has greatly improved. Within the past week or two a row of trees has been planted on this side, and the road repaired. Some Chinese shops, too, have been run up, and the whole neighbourhood has an aspect of life and business which is most promising. We hear of a shocking affair which is said to have occurred on the road leading to Tientsin about three nights ago. A Chinese gate-keeper, or watchman, employed on foreign premises, happened to be returning to his post of duty from the settlement, carrying with him about two hundred cash. As he was struggling along he was attacked by some person or persons unknown, who attempted to rob him of the money. Apparently meeting with some resistance, however, his assailants stabbed him under the fifth rib; then finding that not sufficient, they prodded him in the small of his back, and ended by cutting his throat. The murder is one of the most horrible and inexcusable

that has ever occurred in Shanghai—supposing our informant's version of it to be correct. The corpse of the murdered man was carried away by a large deputation of his friends and relatives, howling and bewailing his cruel end with much ceremony. No clue to the crime has, as far as we know, been yet discovered; it is unusual we believe to commit murder for the sake of a shilling's worth of copper coin, and the murderers have most probably long ago escaped. It would be unfair to put down the commission of such an outrage to the approach of China New Year; but it proves that suspicious and dangerous characters are abroad.

(News.)

The *Simpao* says certain Mandarins are thinking of purchasing dredging machines, to hasten the work of clearing the water-ways of this province. It would be the most sensible outlay of money of which they have been guilty for some time. Anticipating the result of their work and of a prospective snow-fall, the *Simpao* says "the fields will be filled with labourers, traders will be able to travel to and fro, the people will warble from sheer contentment, and everybody will benefit from the bounteous care of the Government." No doubt! but it should be remembered that, as yet, the water-ways are choked, the dredging machines are not bought, the fields are depleted of labourers who have been driven away by want to beg for food, and traders cannot travel to and fro because canals are impossible. It will be time enough to sing paeans about the bounteous care of the Government, when it has atoned for the neglect which is greatly responsible for this state of things.

Our readers may perhaps remember a description which we gave in November last, of some outrages lately perpetrated by certain officials in Ezechuen which rivalled the "Bulgarian atrocities" in cruelty. A number of people who had assembled to protest against the exactions demanded from them, were attacked by a body of troops who killed many and carried off women and girls by way of booty. As the matter being reported by one of the aggrieved people, at Peking, the Viceroy was of course ordered to enquire into the matter, and equally of course he replied exonerating the officials. The affair, however, was too gross to be hushed up, and influence was brought to bear to secure an honest enquiry; the result of which is that the Viceroy has been persuaded to see things in a different light. A decree in the *Peking Gazette* of the 28th December acknowledges receipt of a further memorial, admitting the occurrence of the outrages complained of; and orders further strict investigation to be made.

CHINA.

Messrs Spencer and Wolf write on the 17th January:—Business in Manchester goods during the past week has been but small, and mainly confined to the satisfaction of the requirements of local traders. Tentative bids have been made for larger parcels in the anticipation of an advance in rates when the spring demand sets in, but the prices offered have been for the most part far too low to tempt holders, in the face of a strong market at Shanghai and higher prices in Manchester. We are again unable to give quotations, as in the absence of anything like a steady demand, rates have ruled very irregular. *Malacca Opium*.—Almost immediately after the despatch of our last advice, news reached us of the improvement that had taken place in the Shanghai market, and rates rapidly advanced here to Tia. 428 @ 30 per cent, at which figure our market closes strong for best new drug.

NINGPO.

The Theatre about which I wrote you some weeks ago, appears to be still a source of irritation to the Mandarins. The building is going on, but one of the popular riots by which Chinese Officials sometimes attempt to destroy what they don't like, is thought not impossible. However all is peace at present, and may perhaps remain so; for the Mandarins, though awfully riled, don't exactly know how to stop what is really a perfectly legitimate enterprise.—N. C. D. News.

PEKING.

A correspondent writes from Peking, on the 3rd of January:—There is nothing of consequence to tell you. All quiet here. An unusually heavy fall of snow on New Year's Eve rejoiced all hearts with the prospect of a good spring harvest. It has been bitterly cold ever since.—N. C. D. News.

TIENTSIN.

Jan. 2. We have been having delightful weather for a week or ten days past. It was so mild that the river had opened again, and was quite free from ice. It continued so until the night of the 31st ult., when it once more closed over. We had been having south-easterly winds, with some clouds. On Sunday, the 31st, the wind changed to the east, and in the night to the N.E. In the afternoon a fine dry snow began to fall, none of which melted, the ground was so dry and cold; it continued falling till far into the night, to the depth of six inches or more. There being a high wind most of the night and day yesterday, it has drifted badly—in some places to the depth of four feet. The mercury stood at 8° yesterday in the middle of the day. This severe cold and snow causes a great deal of suffering to the poor people, especially the refugees, who have no other protection than temple courts and mat huts.

But if the snow has fallen as extensively as appearances indicated, it means thousands of dollars to the agricultural interests of this province alone. There has not been such a fall of snow since the winter of 1867, when commencing on the 24th Dec., it lay on the ground for more than a week. We are glad to learn that H.E. the Viceroy has instructed Mr. Betts, of the torpedo school, to erect a short line of telegraph next spring, connecting his yamen and the arsenal, which is situated several miles E. of the foreign settlement. This is another step in the right direction. We trust that progress in other directions, and more extensive, and in ways intended to benefit the people directly, may not be long in following this beginning.

Our winter is passing very quietly so far. Not even the ordinary amount of Chinese robberies are reported to us. This is I think because of the night-patrol instituted by Governor Li last autumn. At least, I can attribute it to no other cause; for the influx of so many strangers as the famine has driven into Tientsin, would, one would suppose, increase the tendency to such misdeeds. On the other hand, these poor villagers are generally the most honest

I have heard that the average ratio of deaths among these poor, who come in half famished and in rags, is one-fourth, but I am not able to verify the statement. I want to get some approximate estimate of the numbers who have come, but find it difficult to get anything reliable. All that I can find is, that people "eat a few" receive gruel at the soup kitchens daily, which I can verify by a "tag" around their necks and an earthen dish under one arm. But that is not very definite for statistical purposes.

Rev. Mr. Hodge, and Mr. Moulls of the Taku Customs left for the Shantung field of mission operations, which is also one of the famine sections, last week, with some \$400 to use among the poor people. We have heard nothing from them yet. The proper disposal of money in these extensive charities is a most difficult problem.—N. C. D. News.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Under the title of "The Poppy Plague and England's Crime," Mr. J. Thring, B.A., has produced an elaborate and comprehensive essay on a subject which, however we look at it, demands a good deal of serious thought. The writer's standpoint is indeed as indicated by his title-page is not that which we should be inclined to adopt, for he looks on the use of opium as an unmitigated evil, on much the same grounds as Sir W. Lawson denounces alcohol. To our thinking the evidence with regard to opium is not more conclusive than the evidence adduced by the assailants of fermented liquors, or of tobacco. Mr. Thring, like other enthusiasts, seems to argue from the admitted evils of excess in the use of opium to the supposed dangers of its moderate use in any country. Witnesses on his side are plentiful enough; but we hear nothing of the counter-arguments which have been made from time to time by persons at least as competent to give an opinion. Mr. T. Cooper, for instance, who has travelled much in China, declares from his own experience that the Chinese opium-smoker can go through much harder work than the man who does not smoke, nor does he find that the practice tends to shorten life, "unless the consumer be deprived of his drug." Others have told us that the Chinese boatmen who smoke regularly are among the hardiest of their race; and a distinction must, it seems, be drawn between the opium-smoking of China and the far more pernicious opium-eating of Assam. A more practical argument than the noxious character of the drug for raising revenue from opium, is furnished in the evidence adduced by Mr. Thring to show how widely the cultivation of the poppy is spreading in China. It seems natural to infer that a time may come when Chinese opium will lose its present value in India markets, and the opium revenue of India will have to be replaced by some other fiscal resource. Whether such a contingency be near or far off, it is surely worth the while of the Indian Government to devise some means of exchanging the present system of State monopoly in Bengal for an export duty on the drug, such as already works well enough on the whole in Bombay. By throwing up the monopoly, the Government would no longer be open to the specious reproach of directly encouraging a baneful traffic. At the same time the poppy culture in India would adjust itself to the fluctuations of the Chinese markets. Mr. Thring himself admits that the falling off in the demand from China will no doubt be very gradual. Custom in such matters goes a long way, and the wealthier Chinese will not readily unlearn their old liking for the Indian drug. Meanwhile the Indian Government would have time enough to hit upon some practicable means of filling up the slowly-widening gap which events might cause in its fiscal organisation.—Home News.

PARIS GOSSIP.

(Fleeter.)

Probably no man in Europe sees more clearly than Prince Gortschakoff the dangers impending from the very dynasty of the Romanoffs is in danger. The thing has gone too far, and Tchernisoff, though forbidden to return to Russia, is probably more master of the occasion than the Chancellor of the Empire. Turkey must swallow humble pie. She must submit to the dictation of Russia in the future Government of her disaffected provinces. In such a case, there will be peace, and the current of popular feeling in Russia will be divided. If, on the other hand, as there is now every reason to fear, Turkey be recalcitrant, then war between that empire and the Russian is certain. A rapid and victorious issue from the combat will render the Czar as powerful as ever, at least for the present, until the ruin wrought on the finances of the country gives new hope to the revolutionists. Russia, begin to be very numerous in Russia. But, supposing the other contingency, that the Turk makes a stubborn campaign, and that in the end, one or more of the great powers is dragged in to fight on the Ottoman side, the struggle between and beggarred, current public opinion will at once turn against the Czar, and that peaceful monarch will be blamed for the war, and the conduct of the war, and he will totter on his throne almost as unsteadily as if he were a French prince. Meanwhile, I believe it is certain that the conference will meet. But if no programme be, in the main, previously agreed upon, it is scarcely probable that the representatives of the powers will concur in a common basis of action; and if they do, there is obstinate Turkey still to be reckoned with. She has also her public opinion, even still more unenlightened than that of Russia, and the Mussulman priests have in the past year or two gained a dangerous influence. If, as they say, the new Sultan has fallen back on the precepts of the Koran as his political guide, we may easily perceive how the sacerdotal interpreters of the great book will shape its ordinances. The great book may be made to offer solution of every possible question. The great Napoleon in his memoirs relates that at the time of the expedition to Egypt, he was speaking of the Koran (which the extraordinary Frenchman had deeply studied) with the Cheikh-el-faydum, who declared that all human knowledge was included in the book. "Is there anything in it about the art of founding cannons and making gun-powder?" inquired Bonaparte, with a smile. "Yes," was the unhesitating reply; "there is; but, then, one must know how to read and interpret the book." In Paris no one doubts a coming war, nor the inefficiency of the conference. On the order for the mobilisation of the Russian

army being telegraphed, the panic at the Bourse on Tuesday was one of the greatest I remember. One would think England more interested in peace than France, which so loudly proclaims her neutrality under all circumstances, and yet, on that Tuesday the English funds were stationary, while French *rentes*, including the tumble at the evening Bourse, fell fully one per cent. On Wednesday, the fall in both capitals continued; the London stock-exchange being alarmed by the Parisian panic of the previous day, and one market acting and reacting on the other.

But those who imagine that war will, in any case, be immediate, or when commenced, that a second great power will be engaged in it, are unadvised. In their reckoning, it seems morally certain that the other powers—England inclusive, will permit the Turk and the Russian to fight each other and strengthen our fleet at Besika. We shall probably get all the gunboats ready for sea. We shall cast guns as rapidly as possible, and heap up best stores of material of war. And we shall possibly largely reinforce the garrisons of Gibraltar and Malta. The Russians themselves—always supposing a failure in the efforts of the conference—will scarcely cross the Pruth before March. Their army is by no means that splendid military machine that can end a campaign with a clap of thunder like that of the Germans, while the Emperor Alexander is just the man if he can soothe the susceptibility of his fanatic subjects by gaining one great battle, to give the beaten Turk some terms enough, and to maintain but a small moiety of conquest in Bulgaria. The only danger of seeing England actually engaged in war with Russia, is, if Russian successes be exceedingly striking and rapid, and if in the pride of victory, they dream of marching on Constantinople. Then, we shall probably get there quietly before them, declare war, and defend the position. From all I can learn, I should not wonder if Austria and England became very fast friends, and if they henceforward follow an identical policy on the eastern question, Germany and France are watching each other so closely that they will neutralize each other. I must say that all sympathy here is not exactly for the Turkish cause, but against the evidently aggressive and haughty attitude of Russia. On the other hand, the Court party of Germany is altogether friendly to Russia. I believe the treacherous Italians, possibly secretly advised by Bismarck, are also with the latter power. Will they be strong enough to neutralize Austria at France neutralizes Germany? I think you may depend on my information that, notwithstanding all the rumours likely to be put forward, if the Conference fail in its peaceful purpose, that England is most unlikely to be involved in war, at least during next year. Colonel Lennox, who has gone out as our *attaché* to the Embassy, is to look around and privately draw up a plan of defence for Constantinople. It is very likely that Colonel Stokes will also be sent out on some excuse or other. He is the officer who has reported on the Suez Canal. But further we shall do little at present, or for some time to come. In fact, we have no land force to put in the field at short notice. I understand the artillery alone is fifteen hundred men short of its complement for the batteries at home. The reduction in the standard height of infantry gave a momentary impetus to recruiting, but the men are deserting and taking discharges in far greater numbers than those coming in. It is expected in case of war, that we may obtain a legion of twenty thousand Germans, officers and men. But it will be something degrading to a country with so great a population as England if she is obliged to fight her battles with mercenaries. I believe, however, the resources of India in troops would be largely drawn on in case of another war in the East of Europe.

HAYES REDIVIVUS.

[This notorious personage, who has not been heard of since his escapade at Guam, has turned up in San Francisco. More wonderful than all, he has found a defender. We are inclined, in view of this circumstance, to doubt the fact related of his utter poverty.] Editors *Alta*: In the Post of Tuesday last I observed an article on Captain William Hayes, reflecting severely upon him of about all the crimes in the calendar. I think I know the person whence the information came, and, if I am correct in my opinion, the whole story was prompted by malice and low spite. Captain Hayes was here four months, during which time good care was taken to maintain prudent silence. No man in the place would have dared to make such statements while he was here, and in this case the person furnishing the information waited until Captain Hayes had left, and then, in a cowardly manner, attacks him behind his back when he is not here to defend himself. As to the charges against him, they are gross exaggerations, with, in several points, not even the slightest grounds in other there is just enough, probably, for a foundation to build on and let the imagination run riot. I might call nearly the entire yarn "boosh." At any rate, the exaggerations and misrepresentation constitute a romance, and will furnish Ned Buntline with good material for a dime novel of the blood and thunder of the heroes and charged to him. If he was amenable, why was he not arrested? Why were not all these things brought against him while he was walking about town, boldly and openly, ready to meet them? No better sailor or navigator ever sailed out of this port, with all the bravery, big-heartedness and open-handedness of the true sailor, he is ever ready to divide his last dollar with a comrade; liberal to two bits to a poor devil, and go without his own dinner. He did that while here, for in spite of the assertion that he landed with ten thousand dollars, I know that he did not have twenty-five. The convicts that he aided in escaping, were political prisoners. For the same act, the Captains of the vessels that aided the French Communists and Fenians to escape were feted, lauded in the newspapers, and made heroes of. The very men whom he had aided to regain their liberty, and for which he never received, or expected, one penny, showed their appreciation of his kindness by running away with his vessel, and leaving him to the tender mercies of the Spanish authorities, who imprisoned him. As to the escape of Hayes and his

charge, that is a matter the public have little to do with. The crookers who prosecute Captain Hayes will run away with both have no pecuniary loss to sustain; the satisfaction they will have if he does, is to say, "didn't I tell you so?"—which should make them serenely happy. It is to be hoped that now the bold buccaner has sailed, little children and timid females will experience a sensation of relief, and the gentlemen who furnished all the dreadful items of this fierce and dangerous customer can go out after dark with comparative safety. He seems to have kept very quiet and close while Captain Hayes was here, but, as he is quite likely to be back here again before the end of the year, I would advise the zealous gentlemen to go out of town, as, by his own showing, Captain Hayes "is the sort of man to make it warm" for him.

POSTED.

THE FAMINE IN THE NORTH.

Impelled by motives of curiosity, and a desire to see personally the starving refugees from "north of the river" about whom one has lately heard so much, we took the opportunity the other day of walking over to the parade-ground outside the South Gate, where a number of them are encamped. The sight was a very interesting one, and by no means so painful as we had been led to imagine. Upon the open space, across which a bitter blast from the north-west was blowing, is erected a sort of enclosed encampment of makeshifts, well and strongly built, the withes being so closely intertwined as to exclude the wind and keep in a very comfortable amount of warmth. Inside are long rows of sheds, divided into separate compartments, and tenanted by families of poor people. As far as their dresses were concerned, they certainly presented a rather repulsive appearance, being to the full as filthy and ragged as the most ardent philanthropist could wish. In this respect they could hardly be in a more miserable condition than they are, and we should strongly advise the persons with delicate stomachs not to go near the place. A certain number of them, too, bore the marks of privation and disease; but it is undeniable that their general physique was by no means unhealthy.

On the contrary, they appeared a wholesome, countrybred, robust lot, and very well contented with their comfortable quarters. There were several good strapping fellows, with broad ruddy cheeks and mouths like trenches, who greeted us in the most good-natured manner as we looked in upon them, and answered our questions with volubility and eagerness. There were several likely looking lads, too, and middle-aged men by no means incapacitated for work; but on the other hand many of the families consisted of feeble-looking women, with a number of children, some of them running about, some sitting with their mothers, and others, specimens of the grave, imperturbable comic-looking Chinese baby, strapped securely into their rough chairs. "The people here seemed delighted to see the foreigners, and chattered away almost merrily, as they gobbled up their allowance of steaming white rice, thickened with rice, and flavoured (I) with the spicy cabbage-stalk. Their brogue has a decidedly coarse and rugged sound, but is not unintelligible. One stalwart looking fellow informed us that a certain Mr. Chou had engaged three hundred of them to help in mending the Ta Ma-loo, for the Municipal Council; they were to go there the next day and commence work, but unfortunately they were strangers, and didn't know the way; could we direct them? Of course we gave them the fullest directions in our power, and hope they eventually got there; but however that may have been, we were glad to see that the authorities are inclined to turn their presence to such good account. Another man told us that the arrivals, first and last, amounted to between four and five thousand.—*Shanghai Courier*.

WHAT THE "WORLD" SAYS.

It is true that the edition of *Joan* had to be stopped on account of some uncomplimentary remarks that one of Miss Broughton's impulsive young ladies made with regard to the quality of Messrs. Gilbey's champagne? If this be the case, I wish to know what the law is? What is to be the fate of the copies not called in? Supposing I lend a copy of the novel containing the passage in question, and supposing the passage to be libellous am I assisting at the publication of libel? If so to what a quantity of actions-at-law Mr. Mudie must render himself liable! How would it be if Miss Broughton in her next novel was to make her hero praise "Spécialité sherry," and cause her heroine to sing a little *chansonnette* in praise of the "Gilbey Blend," to the air of the "Grecian Bend?" I do not think it will lose much from being translated from the French. A well-dressed beggar presented himself at a banker's in Paris, who enjoyed a great reputation for his charity and generosity. "Lend me a hundred francs," he said. "But my dear sir," answered the banker, "I don't know you well enough to lend you such a sum." "What does that signify?" said the claimant. "It signifies a good deal, my friend, because, in the first place, I don't even understand the grounds of your request. In similar cases I only give five francs, and never more unless the applicant is armed with a letter of recommendation from a personal friend." "O," said the descendant of Mr. Chevy Chase, putting on his hat with his grandest air, "if you are going to give me a lesson in begging, I must really wish you good-morning." *Tableau*. I do not think I should much care, and I am quite sure I am not at all fitted for the life of a book-maker. Still, I should like to be Mr. Steel just for a few days. They tell me he laid money against every horse for the Liverpool Cup save one—the winner, whom he backed to win him just a thousand or two. Also that he won something over 50,000, on the Cesarewitch, and about the same on the Cambridgeshire. I do not know how true all this may be, but it sounds good. Think of what a lot a man can get who was believed to be possessed of 100,000! Another place of historical interest near the Victoria Theatre became a music-hall on Monday last (Nov. 13) under the management of Mr. Tommy-makes-room-for-you-see. It was never the haunt of society, and I do not know that it ever produced a great author or actor. But fond memories attach themselves to the Vic, as there the ever-famous dramatic criticism was delivered by a sweep in the gallery.—"Ye don't expect grammar, and ye don't expect history, but ye might jine yer feet!" Clothed in white amito, myotic, wondrous, and with face Moore-and-Burgess to a wondrous hue eat of the first elephant in the Lord Mayor's Show the Special correspondent of a leading London daily newspaper, such a method of seeing the Show was a

stroke of genius, and deserves to be recorded. A correspondent writes:—"It may amuse you to hear that 'Slade parties' are the thing at present. A friend invited me to meet the Slades at an evening party at her house. I declined the honour on the ground of not being a congenial spirit. To a friend of mine I would have gone cheerfully, but I could see that the evening party meant sympathetic spirits and a *hat going round* for the defence. He—Dr. S.—is quite the lion if not of the day, of the night, in these higher circles of society. Society, in taking him to its exclusive bosom, also opens its arms to all the witnesses for the defence, and they seem to me to go about in a body. So much for the unity in spirit."

Quotations.

HONGKONG, Jan. 25, 1877.
OPTUM.—New Patna, cash, \$555
" credit, 557
" New Benares, cash, 547
" credit, 550
" New Malwa, cash, 555
" credit, 560
" Allowance Tia, 12 a 20
" Old Malwa, cash, 570
" credit, 575
" Allowance Tia, 12 a 24
OAMPHOR, 17 a 17
SALT-PETRE, 5.50 a 6
QUICKSILVER, 68

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, 4/2
" 30 days' sight, 4/8
" 6 months' sight, 4/8
Credits, 4/8
Documentary, 6 months' sight, 4/4
Bombay, 2/27
Calcutta, 2/27
Shanghai, demand, 7/4
" 30 days' 7/5
Bar Silver, 17, dwt. B., 7 1/2 prem.
Mexican, 4
Gold Leaf, 24.70
English Sovereign, 4.72
Australian Sovereign, 4.72
Discount, 10 a 12

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 28
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$575
China Fire Ins. Co., \$168
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1800
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$620
Chinese Insurance Co., \$200
North China Ins. Co., \$1875
Yantai Ins. Association, Tia. 640
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 47 1/2 dts.
H.K. & S. M. S. Boat Co., \$15 dts.
Shanghai Steam N. Co., Tia. 98 ex div.
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$62 1/2 dts.
Chinese Imperial Loan, 200

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Talcott & Co.'s premises, Queen's Road.)

HONGKONG, Jan. 25, 1877.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. 30.242
Do. 1 P.M. 30.182
Do. 4 P.M. 30.170
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. 70
Do. 1 P.M. 72 1/2
Do. 4 P.M. 71
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 66
Do. Do. 1 P.M. 68
Do. Do. 4 P.M. 68 1/2
Do. Maximum, 73
Do. Minimum over night, 66

Shipping Intelligence.

ROME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Paper:—

DEPARTURES.

June 9, Aurora, from Richmond, U. S. to Hongkong.
Sept. 1, Bertha, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Sept. 8, McNear, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Sept. 14, Tyburnia, from London to Hongkong.
Sept. 16, Sarah Nicholson, from London to Hongkong.
Sept. 16, Western Belle, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Sept. 17, Palestine, from London to Hongkong.
Sept. 18, A. T. Stalknecht, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Sept. 23, Agnes Muir, from London to Shanghai.
Oct. 3, Belle of Oregon, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Oct. 5, Waga, from Hamburg to Cheloo.
Oct. 8, Glamorganshire, from London to Hongkong.
Oct. 12, Omaha, from London to Shanghai.
Oct. 14, Sir Harry Parkes, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 12, Lima, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 18, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 18, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 18, Benary (str.), from Glasgow to China and Japan, via London.
Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to Shanghai.
Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 23, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 23, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 23, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 23, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 4, Benclutha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 7, Galley of Lorne (str.), from London to China and Japan.
Dec. 7, Stentor (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.
Benary, Gadabill.
Cairnman, Macgregor.
Ophidene.

Sailing Vessels.

Charrick, Windhover.
Chisman, Albert Victor.
Hope, C. R. Bishop.
Antwerp.

At Liverpool.

Patrodia (str.), Ulysses (str.)

At Glasgow.

Loudoun Castle (str.)

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTREY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matabeds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Three Fifths of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premiums contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of \$10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of \$15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1869.

Mails.



STEAM FOR Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

ALSO,

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship K H I V 4, Captain LEE, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 22, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES—

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALLIC" will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING, will be dispatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passengers Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 15, 1877.

FOR SALE.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.00 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

SAM HING STULTZ'S

Christy's HATS, in new Styles.

New TWEEDS, in great variety.

Woolen, Cotton, and Cashmere SOCKS.

Crochet & Knickerbocker STOKINGS.

Lambwool UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.

Embroidered TABLE COVERS.

Rep Window CURTAINS.

Damask TABLE CLOTHS, and NAPKINS.

Furniture CHINTZ.

Kid & Woolen GLOVES, in all Colours.

88 & 90, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, October 27, 1876.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

For Sale.

TUBORGS FABRIKKER DANISH BEER.
TO BE HAD FROM
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1877.

FOR SALE.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated
Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to
SILMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

SAYLE & Co.
BEG to Solicit inspection of their WIN-
TER STOCK,
rich Black Glacé and Grosgrain SILKS,
from the Best French Makers.
Coloured Grosgrain and Fancy SILKS,
Black, White and Coloured SATINS.
Japanese SILKS, Better and Cheaper
than ever.

Fancy DRESS MATERIALS, in all the New TEXTURES, ALL WOOL SERGES, Scotch WOOL PLAIDS, French MERINOS.
Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES, Ball DRESSES, Opera CLOAKS.
Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS.
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For the Consul,

G. BOULOUEZE, Vice-Consul.

Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

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Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

Intimations.

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D. O. PRESGRAVE,

Municipal Secretary.

Penang, Municipal Office,

The 21st September, 1876.

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FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

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